THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 486.] SATURDAY, January 7, 1797. [VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

TO THE

Patrons of the Kentucky Gazette.

Fellow Citizens:

IT is with peculiar pleasure I now present to you the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE on the plan lately proposed. As the circumstances which at first gave birth to this Paper, are unknown to the greater part of its present Patrons; it may not be disagreeable to any of them, to take a retrospective view of its origin and progress, as well as the motives that first induced me to undertake the business of a Printer.

In the year 1786, whilst a Convention of the Citizens of Kentucky by their Delegates, were deliberating on the propriety of separating from the State of Virginia, the want of a proper channel through which to communicate to the people at large, political sentiments on a subject so extremely interesting to them, and in which unanimity was so very necessary; induced them to appoint a committee of their own body, to encourage a Printer to settle in the District. The critical situation in which the District of Kentucky was at that time placed, by being surrounded on every side by a cruel and savage foe, and which almost put an entire stop to emigration, consequently to the influx of a sufficient circulating medium; occasioned a belief, that no encouragement *could* be given by the committee that would procure a Printer to remove to Kentucky: this belief was much strengthened by an unsuccessful attempt which had been made by sundry gentlemen, to procure a Mr. Miles Hunter (a Printer) to settle in this country, who refused, unless he could have secured to him certain stipulated emoluments, to continue for a given time, which they would not venture to promise.

Having duly weighed all the circumstances, and from a confidence in my own mechanical talents (notwithstanding I had not the least knowledge of the printing business) together with a belief that I could execute the business on a small scale, until I should be able to instruct my sons (of which I had five) added to the prospect of future advantages to them and myself; I was prompted to make a tender of my services to the committe.—They accepted them and made report thereof to the Convention, who concurred with their committee, and as the highest mark of approbation, gave me their unanimous promise of patronage.

Satisfied of having obtained every encouragement that I had a right to expect, or that they as a body had power to grant, and in which I had the fullest confidence; employed every possible means in my power to perform the engagements made on my part; and on the 11th day of August, 1787, presented to the world, the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. It is impossible to express the grateful sensations I experienced at the approbation with which it was received by its patrons; notwithstanding its almost innumerable imperfections—what a striking difference between that paper, and the one now before you!

From the great scarcity of money, and low state of population at that time, I was enabled to procure about 180 subscribers only; notwithstanding which, and the high prices of every article used in the prosecution of the business, I was determined to persevere, if possible: And although the whole of my income was not sufficient to procure the imported articles necessarily employed; yet from the friendly assistance which I received from the Merchants of Lexington, I was enabled to continue the paper on that small scale, until the 17th of September, 1791.

Two important events which took place about that time, gave birth to that of a remarkable change in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE: One of which was, permission from Congress to the citizens of Kentucky to carry volunteer expeditions against the Indians at the expence of the Union, which before had been forbidden at any rate. The other, a separation of the District of Kentucky from the State of Virginia, its admission into the Federal Union, and the electing of a Convention to frame a Constitution. These expeditions occasioned an influx of money into the District; and the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union as an independent State, together with the framing a Constitution for its Government, presented a new field for political disquisitions, in which every citizen was deeply interested, and for which purpose the Paper was enlarged from a half sheet to a sheet. What effect the free circulation of thoughts and opinions in this Paper had, in producing those events, I shall not pretend to determine: The events were produced, the Paper enlarged, and within a few weeks after, the number of subscribers to it doubled.—For whilst one of those events put into the hands of the citizens the means of procuring; the other created the necessity of acquiring political information. No person, except he has been in a similar situation, can conceive the heartfelt satisfaction which I at that time experienced, from so pleasing a prospect, as that of having it shortly in my power, to discharge those debts necessarily contracted for the support of the Paper, and which had been increasing from its commencement; nor was I deceived in my expectations, for the liberal encouragement then given it enabled me in the course of two years, not only to defray the expence thereof, but also to discharge those debts contracted for its support in the four preceeding ones, and prevented me from abandoning it as a ruinous project, which at that time I had serious thoughts of doing. If a knowledge of past events is a good criterion by which we can judge of future, there can be no doubt of the success that will attend the alteration made in this paper; for the critical situation in which the United States are at this time placed, in consequence of their treaties with France and England, and the late conduct of those two nations towards them; must be interesting, and awaken an anxiety of the first magnitude in the minds of every description of citizens, to relieve which, demands more room than my former plan afforded; especially when we consider that our interests are so interwoven with the policy of the European world as to make it necessary to pay particular attention to their transactions, as well as the conduct of the American Government.

More than nine years experience, has convinced me that *Impartiality* forms one of the most valuable traits in the character of a News Paper Printer; and notwithstanding it has sometimes operated as a partial disadvantage; duty and interest have continually prompted me unalterably to pursue it.—The discussion of political subjects is an advantage of importance to society (especially when the object is the public good) and ought to be encouraged; but when the object is party ill will or personal resentment, it ought to be rejected.

I feel it my indispensible duty to return my sincere thanks to all who have encouraged this Paper; and more especially those who were its first Patrons, few of whom have failed to continue its constant supporters. To you it is the public are indebted, not only for the birth and existence of the *first* News Paper ever published in Kentucky; but for all the advantages the Community have derived from a free circulation of political opinions, at times when they were deemed most proper, for the interest and happiness of this part of the Western World. Under the auspices of your patronage, you have seen the progress of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE until it has obtained a rank of equality with most Papers published in the United States; and perhaps superior to almost any in the world, whose origin and progress have been marked with equal disadvantages. And as I ever have, shall still continue, to make use of my best abilities to contribute to its usefulness, which can only succeed under your approbation; to gain which, shall be the constant study of

The public's most obedient,
Humble servant
J. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Jan. 4, 1797.

ACCOUNT

Of an Electrical Eel, or the Torpedo of Surinam. By William Bryant, esq.

SURINAM, a colony of South America, belonging to the states of Holland, abounds with as many natural curiosities as any country in the world. But that which I look upon to be as surprising as any in it, and which I believe has not as yet been accurately described, is a fish of the species of Eel, and is caught there in nets among other fish; generally in muddy rivers, and I believe is found in most of the neighboring provinces. In size and color it is not unlike the common Eel of Europe or America, and in shape resembles it more, except that it is thicker in proportion to its length, and the head is more flat and not so pointed; but differs from them in this respect, that it comes to the surface to breathe in the air. It is called by the Dutch, Beave Aal, and by the English inhabitants, the Numbing Eel. As to the other qualities, of which I mean chiefly to take notice, and which I think are as different from the Torpedo of Europe, as the fish is in shape, they are as follow.

On touching the fish as it lies in the water, in a tub provided for it, a sudden and violent shock is received, in all respects like that which is felt on touching the prime conductor, when charged with the electrical fluid from the globe; and like that, chiefly affects the ends of the fingers and elbows. Gently holding the tail of the fish in one hand, and touching the head with the other, a very violent shock is felt in both elbows, and thro' the breast and shoulders. I at first imagined that the violence of the shock proceeded from both arms receiving it at the same time, and that the pain was no more than that of the two strokes added together; but I found myself mistaken. For upon seven persons joining hands, and the first taking hold of the tail (which may with more ease be held than the head) and the seventh at the same time touching the head, we were all affected in both elbows, and that in the same manner as I remember to have been in the electrical experiment, when several persons take hold of the wire, and the equilibrium is restored by the fluids passing through their bodies.

I find the shock may be received through metalic substances. On touching the fish with an old sword blade, I was strongly affected. But arming it with sealing-wax, and taking hold of that part which was covered with it, the electrical fluid (I cannot help calling it so) would not pass; neither has it any effect on the body when touched with glass bottle, sealing-wax, &c. Yet I cannot observe the least diminution of this quality by placing the tub, which contains the fish, on glass bottles; it continues the same in all respects. So that whether it has an unaccountable faculty of collecting a quantity of the fluid from the surrounding waters, or through the body of the person touching it, or has in its own body a large fund which it can discharge at pleasure, I am greatly at a loss to think or imagine.

Although it has no effect on the human body when touched with a piece of wood; or indeed any other substance not metalic; yet an accident discovered to me, that on some occasions the effect would be sensible through wood. For one morning while I was standing by, as a servant was emptying the tub, which he had lifted entirely from the ground, and was pouring off the water to renew it, and the fish left almost dry, the negro received so violent a shock as occasioned him to let the tub fall; and calling another to his assistance, I caused them both to lift the tub free from the ground, when pouring off the remains of the water, they both received smart shocks, and were obliged to desist from emptying the tub in that manner. This I afterwards tried myself and received the like shock. This fish indeed was one of the largest I have seen, and but newly caught. For I observe, after being some time confined in a tub, and wanting perhaps their natural food, they lose much of the strength of this extraordinary quality. I am sometimes apt to conjecture, that this animal has the power of communicating the stroke when, and with what degree of force it will; and that it serves him as a weapon of defence against his enemies. For I have often observed that on first taking hold of it, the shock is tolerable, but as soon as he perceives himself the least confined, it is much more violent. This I experienced to my cost, I one day took hold of it about the middle of the fish, and lifted it partly out of the water, when on a sudden I received so smart a shock that it occasioned a strong contraction in the bending muscles of my fingers, and I could not immediately let it go; but endeavoring to disengage my hand, threw it on the ground; taking hold of it a second time, to return it in the tub, I was more strongly affected than at first, and that not only in my hands and arms, but throughout my whole body; the forepart of my head, and the back parts of my legs suffered principally; and in the same manner as on receiving a very smart shock from a highly charged phial in electrical experiments.

On observing that the sensation occasioned by the shock as to the nature and degree of strength, upon touching different parts of the fish, was different, I was at first inclined to think it might be owing to its having an extraordinary faculty of containing more of the fluid in one part of its body than in another. The tail part to above one third of its length, occasions rather a numbness and tingling, than pain, but on applying the end of the fingers to the back, head, and under part of its body, it causes a sharp pricking pain. This may possibly be accounted for by the difference in the texture of the surface of the skin, as the manner of the electrical fluid's coming from a glass tube is different when its surface is altered by being rubbed with different substances, as has been lately taken notice of in a letter to the royal society.

These are the principal observations, the short time I resided at Surinam, allowed me an opportunity of making relating to this extraordinary animal.

CAUTION against COLDS.

At this season, those who regard their health should be properly prepared to meet the vicissitudes of climate—and keep a constant guard against colds, which are the sources of the most dangerous and violent disorders. Those generally proceed from some external check of the natural perspiration whereby the pores of the skin are suddenly locked, and a considerable portion of an excretory fluid, whose separation from the blood, health absolutely requires, thus checked in its egress, is suddenly thrown back into the circulation, and causes inflammatory complaints of the bowels—and putrid fevers, and other painful and dangerous disorders.

All sudden transitions from heat to cold are therefore to be cautiously avoided. All unnecessary exposures to wet weather—and, most particularly, wet in the feet should be shunned;—the perspiration there, with those who walk much, has a very considerable discharge, in the coldest weather, as being powerfully checked on all other surfaces of the body. The sudorial exudation there is, in many constitutions, considerably acrid and fœtid, which still more strongly proves the necessity of its separation from the blood. Wet in the feet, while walking, meets perspiration, in the most dangerous passage, and has often been productive of disorders too rapid for medical skill. Men, therefore, who walk or ride, should be provided with both shoes and boots, water-proof, and wear woolen socks inside their stockings, should they be of any other material.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Gen. Jourdan has reſigned, owing to the ill ſtate of his health. Kleber or Bournonville will ſucceed him. The public opinion is ſtill in his favor, notwithſtanding his diſaſters. People know that he objected to Carnot's orders to carry the war into the heart of Germany, leaving the ſtrong garriſons of Manheim, Philipſburg, Mayence and Ehrenbreiſtein, behind him. He ſaid it was contrary to every principle of tacticks, but his orders were poſitive; and the conſequences juſtify his precaution. Moreau, is rapidly remedying the ſhortſightedneſs of Carnot.

From Mably, upon the Study of Hiſtory.

Search hiſtory throughout, and try to find a nation, which by enriching itſelf as Carthage, acquired as Sparta and Rome, in their poverty, the virtues and the talents, which are the ſecurity of a republic. Name one ſtate, one kingdom, in which riches have not produced tyranny and ſlavery. In which there have not been diviſions, injuſtice, violence and crimes, againſt laws both natural and political? Into what country have they not tempted a foreign invader? Tell me why Lacedemon, enriched by the councils of Lyſander, could not preſerve the empire it had gained in its poverty? Why did the Roman empire decline, when enriched by the ſpoils of conquered countries?

Our financeering politics will be good, when they aſſure us in what places we may purchace, with all the gold we command that public ſpirit which is the firſt bond of citizens; that temperance, which diſpoſes them to diſcharge all their duties; that courage and prudence, which are neceſſary to defend their country; the talents, in a word, and above all, the juſtice which ought to be the ſoul of all their thoughts, and end of all their enterprizes.—If ſociety purchaſes this day, at a moderate price, actions which are neceſſary—on the next, it will move men only by cottering the greateſt re wards, and ſoon among all the riches of the univerſe, it will be too poor to ſatisfy an avarice, which has been inſtructed to admit no bounds. Riches are a ſpring which cannot laſt long! The kings of Perſia and the emperors of Rome, were rich, but how long did their riches ſerve them? Excuſe me for ſaying ſo much, but I write in an age in which men are venal; I oppoſe prejudices, that is almoſt impoſſible to deſtroy; and the writers who praiſe money, luxury and our paſſions, have ſaid more than I have ſaid. Let me only ſay, if Perſia ought to have been ſubdued by the Macedonians; if Carthage ought to have been conquered by the Romans.—Providence never intended that riches ſhould be the means in the hands of policy, to make ſociety flouriſh.

The following article, dated Faro, Auguſt 12, was received by the laſt Liſbon mail.

"An Algerine Corſair, full of men, was lately ſunk, off cape St. Vincent's by two Portugueſe men of war, after a moſt deſperate and bloody conflict of nine glaſſes, wherein vaſt numbers were killed on both ſides. The Rover maintained the action with ſuch firmneſs & undaunted reſoluton, that at one time it was doubtful whether ſhe would not have beat them both off, notwithſtanding the ſuperior odds, againſt her. The Portugueſe behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would ſtrike, which generous and humane offer the pirates refuſed, and ſo revengeful were the Infidels to the laſt, that they fired grape and cartridge ſhot from the decks, and ſmall arms from the top, into the men of war, as they were ſinking, which did great miſchief among the people. Both the ſhips were ſeverely ſhattered—one had ſeveral ſhots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her ſails and rigging almoſt cut to pieces; the other had her foremaſt and bowſprit carried away, with part of her ſtarboard bow, and a large ſhot went fifteen inches into the main maſt. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as, in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns, marling ſpikes, ring bolts, ruſty nails, bits of iron and lead cut in ſquare pieces.

"What is aſtoniſhing, the capt. was ſeen nailing the colors to the maſt as the ſhip was ſinking; when done, he puſſed a piſtol from his breaſt and ſhot himſelf through the head.—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ſhips of double his own force, ſometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag.

RICHMOND, October 29.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A man who ſays his name is Thomas Eglan, and that he is from North Carolina, was apprehended, and committed to the jail of Prince Edward county, on Saturday, the 15th inſtant, for paſſing counterfeit French Crowns, Spaniſh milled Dollars, and an Engliſh Guinea. On ſearching him, there were found ſeveral baſe dollars in his ſhoes, and between two and three hundred counterfeit Crowns and Dollars in his ſaddle bags. Theſe coins are ſo well executed that it is difficult to detect them by any other mark than the profile on the dollars, which is the moſt defective part, the noſe is more full and round, and the lips more prominent than in the true dollars.—The crowns have ſcarce a mark by which they may be diſtinguiſhed. Thoſe of the dollars which we have ſeen, are dated 1781, '88, '89, '90, and '92.—The crowns 1768, and 1769. The guineas we have not ſeen.

The public are cautioned to guard againſt receiving coins of the above deſcription, as it is ſuppoſed there are ſeveral other villains now employed in different parts of this ſtate to diſpoſe of counterfeits from the ſame mint.

CASH

Will be given for Good Sound

PACK-HORSES,

FROM four to eight years old, fit for immediate ſervice, at Lexington, from Tueſday the 10th, (it being court day) until the Saturday following.

NATHANIEL SHAW,
Contractor's Agent.

January 1, 1797. tf

To be Sold,

AT HOGAN'S WARE-HOUSE, at the mouth of Hickman, Mercer county, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of February next, for ready money, to the higheſt bidder, parts of ſeveral broken hogſheads of TOBACCO, for the benefit of the proprietor. Attendance will be given by the Inſpectors.

Wm. GAINES, &
Wm. HOGAN.

December 30, 1796. 3w|H.

LOST

BETWEEN Paris in Bourbon county, and Lexington on the 6th inſtant, a Tanned leather Pocket-Book, containing a bond upon Mr. Braden, and another whoſe name I do not recollect, for five hundred acres of firſt rate land near the Iron works; a bond upon Eliſha Bacley for twenty pounds due laſt Chriſtmas; a bond upon Iſaac Anderſon for a tract of land, together with other papers which I cannot deſcribe. Whoever has found the above Pocket-Book and will deliver it to Mr. Scott in Paris, the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, or the ſubſcriber three miles from Paris ſhall receive two dollars reward.

JAMES PERRY.

January 6. 1797. *1w

WHEREAS, a certain Joſeph Nevett, of Bourbon county, has obtained a bond of mine, for twelve pound, with William Simpſon ſecurity to it, payable the firſt day of April; this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignament of the ſaid bond as I am determined not to pay it.

JACOB FOLIO.

January 6 1796. *1w

Notice.

I WILL attend on the ſecond Tueſday in February next if fair, if not, then the next fair day, with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Maſon county, under an act entitled "An act to aſcertain the boundaries of land and for other purpoſes," at Simeral's improvement, on Miſſ creek; then and there to perpetuate the teſtimony of certain witneſſes, tending to eſtabliſh Simeral's preemption, and the ſpecial calls in an entry thereon, and to do ſuch other acts as may be neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſaid claim. JOHN TAYLOR.

Maſon county, }
Dec. 28, 1796. }

Blank Bonds for ſale at this Office.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, January 7, 1797.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the moſt obvious trait in the national character of Kentucky, is a neglect (and ſome are bold enough to conſtrue it into a contempt) of literature. A ſtranger of acknowledged wiſdom and obſervation, ſays he, arriving in our country, makes it almoſt his firſt enquiry, what are our literary inſtitutions, and in what condition are they? He is told that the firſt is the Tranſylvania Seminary, eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature of Virginia, previous to the ſeparation, and endowed with land, &c. now worth more than thirty or forty thouſand pounds; which endowments, however owing to ſome miſmanagement, do not yield an annual revenue of more than two hundred pounds—That therefore the truſtees have it not in their power to employ profeſſors in the different branches of literature; and there are not at this time 20 ſtudents in the ſeminary. That in conſequence of petitions from a number of the citizens, our legiſlature have incorporated truſtees of two other inſtitutions of this kind, viz. the Franklin and Kentucky academies, neither of which has any other exiſtence, than a place in the Kentucky code; and ſuch very moderate funds as the induſtry of their truſtees have been able to procure from the voluntary contributions of the friends of ſcience. From this ſtatement, replies the ſtranger, it appears, that your government has done nothing for the promotion of learning—Is it becauſe they were unable? Have they nothing to appropriate for the accompliſhment of that, which in other ſtates have always been conſidered as a principal object of legiſlative attention? Nothing of all this, he is told, can be the cauſe of their backwardneſs in this buſineſs; they are in debt to nobody: their treaſury is full, and they have large poſſeſſions in unappropriated land. Their inattention to this object, therefore, cannot be accounted for in any other way, than that they have not conſidered it of ſufficient magnitude to merit that legiſlative encouragement, which it receives in other ſtates. Beſides Harvard univerſity, at which there are always from 150 to 200 ſtudents, Maſſachuſetts has a number of academies and grammar ſchools, ſupported by public authority, Connecticut, and other eaſtern ſtates, are in different degrees giving ſimilar aid to the general diffuſion of liberal ſcience; and, in the opinion of the diſcerning, the time is not very far diſtant when this attention to erudition will give the eaſtern ſtates a decided ſuperiority in our public courts, over the ſouthern. It is painful to think, that Kentucky is devoted to be in this reſpect, one of the moſt inſignificant of the union. It were heartily to be wiſhed, that our legiſlature would take up this ſubject agreeably to its importance, and do themſelves honor, and their country the moſt laſting benefit. [Herald

Extract of a letter from London of a late date.

"Kyd Wake, who was lately found guilty of making wry faces, and groaning at his ſacred majeſty, when going to parliament, was ſentenced to five years impriſonment and hard labor, in Glocester gaol, and though a man of property, confined to a ſhort allowance of bread and water; excluded from the ſight of his friends, except his wife, and her, through an iron grate. Previous to this, his head was ſhaved; the whole of his cloathes ſtripped off, and a flannel robe bound round him."

[A memorable example of Britiſh clemency; and a curious inſtance of the juſtice which ſo eminently characterizes their penal code.]

From the London Morning Poſt, of September 2.

One of the laſt Paris papers contains a letter from Hamburg dated the 6th, which ſays, on the 14th of July ſet out from this city to Berlin, a Mr. Morris, formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Court, and recalled by his government during one of the firſt years of the revolution, for having avowed himſelf too violent a partiſan of the Royal Family. It does not even appear now that he has changed his principles, but only his government. He is at this time in the ſervice and the pay of Mr. Pitt. He alſo wears his uniform, has fine horſes, ſplendid equipages, keeps a ſumptuous table, &c. In ſhort, with him every thing announces—"Here gold is given away." He came from London, went to Berlin, to Dreſden, and Baſle, to ſee Wickham; and from thence perhaps to Vienna. It is in thoſe capitals that he intends to exert himſelf for his employer. The paſſage of thoſe foul weather birds always alarms the friends of gen. tranquility. That thoſe gentry do not travel for the ſake of making peace, is well known.

Anecdote of Generl Hoche.

When this officer was going to the weſtern departments, to ſerve as general of diviſion, under Aubert Dubayet, a friend of his remarked it as a hardſhip, "that a man who had commanded two great armies, united, and who had conquered Brunſwick and Wurmſur, ſhould take a ſubaltern command, and on a theatre of war ſo obſcure as that of La Vendee" "I would go" replied the other, "if, they were to ſend me as a Coporal. I know that I ſhall finiſh this war, that will be my glory. No perſon hitherto has known the proper treatment of this malady. The war in La Vendee is the choice of the republic, which I ſhall cure." He went and kept his word.

Free thinking.—An Anecdote

Among words, which, in their preſent acceptation, are remote from their original and rigid meaning, none, perhaps, are more ſtriking than Deiſm and Freethinking. The former, which in its ſtrict import, ſignifies nothing more than a belief in the exiſtence of the Deity, in oppoſition to atheiſm (and in this ſenſe every chriſtian is a deiſt) is now univerſally underſtood of all perſons who reject the chriſtian revelation; and the word freethinking, which ſhould convey the idea of a man of liberal and ingenuous diſpoſition, free from vulgar prejudice and unmanly bigotry, and inveſtigating truth, with virtuous views, and a deep veneration of the Supreme Being, is now commonly appropriated to thoſe perſons, who from a love of ſingularity, an affectation of ſuperior underſtanding, or innate malignity of mind, would combat truths the moſt univerſally received and revered in all ages and in all countries, and would diſſolve thoſe ſacred ties by which ſociety is united, and deſtroy thoſe hopes of immortality which God hath given as incentives to virtue, and the beſt ſecurity for our happineſs here and hereafter.

The conduct of the freethinker, whether actuated by ſuch motives or not, is replete with extreme folly, to give no harſher appellation. An anecdote of the late Mr. Mallet affords a remarkable inſtance of the truth of this obſervation, and cannot fail to convey ſome uſeful advice. This gentleman was a great free thinker, and a very free ſpeaker of his free thoughts. He made no ſcruple to diſſeminate his opinions wherever he could introduce them. At his own table, the lady of the houſe, who was a ſtaunch advocate for her huſband's opinions, would often in the warmth of argument; ſay, "Sir, we deiſts." The lecture upon the non credendo of the free thinkers was repeated ſo often, and urged with ſo much earneſtneſs, that the inferior domeſtics became ſoon as able diſputants as the heads of the family. The fellow who waited at the table, being thoroughly convinced, that for any of his miſdeeds he ſhould have no after account to make, was reſolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily he was ſo cloſely purſued that he was brought back to his maſter's houſe, who examined him before ſome ſelect friends. At firſt the man was ſullen; but, being urged to give a reaſon for his infamous behaviour, he reſolutely ſaid, "Sir, I have heard you ſo often talk of the impoſſibility of a future ſtate, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, or puniſhment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery."—Well, but you raſcal," replied Mallet, "had you no fear of the gallows?" "Sir," ſaid the fellow, looking ſternly at his maſter, "what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? You had removed my greateſt terror—why ſhould I fear the leaſt?"

To be a rake and to glory in the character, diſcovers a bad diſpoſition, and a bad taſte.

MARRIED

By the Rev. WILLIAM HICKMAN, laſt Sunday evening, near Frankfort, JOHN PRICE Eſq. to Miſs SUSANNAH GANO, Daughter of the Rev. JOHN GANO.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen who hold ſubſcription Papers for the Kentucky Gazette, are requeſted to forward a liſt of the ſubſcribers to the office as early as poſſible.

PATENT BRIDGES.

THE ſubſcriber has invented a mode of making wooden bridges, which are ſtrong, handſome, durable, eaſily and ſpeedily conſtructed, even by common workmen, and may equally well be built over the wideſt rivers which will admitt of ſuch a paſſage, as over the ſmalleſt ſtreams. They are capable of being repaired or ſtrengthened a tany time, without impeding paſſengers, and with the greateſt eaſe — The boards or planks, with which the arches are compoſed, being in cloſe contract, will the better retain any coatings put on them for their preſervation. Poſſeſſing theſe manifold advantages, the Patent Bridges promiſe to become of great utillity in every part of our country.

The ſubſcriber propoſes to ſell rights to build them in the ſeveral counties or Diſtricts of the United States, & will give inſtructions with them. Where a particular bridge is wanted (the right of building in that country or diſtrict not diſpoſed of) the ſubſcriber will make drawings and give eſtimates of the neceſſary materials, according to the extent deſcribed, and the intended uſes of the bridge. Letters on this ſubject, poſt paid, will be duly attended to by

C. W. PEALE.

Muſeum, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeably to a law paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the ſubſcribers intend to make application to the court of Shelby county, in March next, to eſtabliſh a town on their land on the Ohio, at the mouth of Eighteen mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS in every part of ſaid Town, will be ſold at the following times and places: (viz) On the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 6th of April if fair, if not, on the next fair day; at Bairdſtown, on the 11th, (it being court day,) and at Frankfort, on the 18th, (being alſo court day.) Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity.

JOSEPH DUPUY,
HERMAN BOWMAR.

January 5, 1797. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that commiſſioners appointed by the court of Waſhington county, will attend, on the ſecond Saturday in March next, to take the depoſitions of a witneſs to prove Eliſha Lacklin's improvement, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, near where the Cumberland road croſſes ſaid fork, and do ſuch other act as is by law directed. §

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in in Lincoln county, a dark brown Mare, fourteen hands and a half high, no mark or brand.

Wm. MONTGOMERY.

November 3, 1796. §Http

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living near the mouth of Elkhorn, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded, one hind foot white about half way to the fetlock, three years old laſt ſpring; appraiſed to 14l.

DANIEL STEVENS.

January 2, 1797. NFtp

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on the waters of Eagle creek, near Archibald Curry's a dark bay two year old colt, no brand nor white, except a few white ſpots on its ſhoulder, appraiſed to 5l. 15s.

GRIFFIN KELLY.

December 16, 1796. §

NOTICE.

THAT on the 13th of January 1797 I ſhall attend with commiſſioners appointed by the court of Shelby county on, Thomas Dagley's ſettlement near the head of Gill's creek, in order to eſtabliſh ſaid Dagley's claim; and do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary.

I am intereſted in lands, that call to adjoin ſaid ſettlement.

WILLIAM STAFFORD

December 24 1796.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I ſhall meet on the firſt monday in March next attend with commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe by the county court of Mercer at a flat ſpring where there is a marked tree, on White Oak creek, about one mile and a half from Andrew Gemblen's for the purpoſe of taking the depoſitions of ſundry witneſſes, to perpetuate thir teſtimony to eſtabliſh an entry made in the name of George Muſe, in the following words, to wit; George Muſe enters 950 acres in Kentuky, by virtue of a warrant for military ſervices performed by the ſaid Muſe in the laſt war, on white Oak creek, about one mile and a half north of Gemblet's ſettlement & preemption, including the Flat ſpring and a tree marked W. M. entered April the 22nd, 1780—in order to perpetuate the teſtimony of ſaid witneſſes, in purſuance of an act of the Kentucky Aſſembly, in that caſe made and provided; and to do ſuch other and further acts as ſhall be authoriſed and required by the ſaid law.

DAVID SHEPHERD.

Dec. 27, 1796. †

NOTICE.

THE commiſſioners appointed by county court of Fayette, to perpetuate teſtimony concerning the boundary and ſpecial calls of an entry in the name of Richard Maſterſon, containing 22,277 and a half acres, on the waters of Elkhorn and Hinkſton including a mulberry tree marked TE in a piece, and two hickorys with four chops on each, to include the ſaid three trees, near the corner thereof, the ſaid trees ſtanding on the hunters trace, leading from Bryan's ſtation over to to the waters of Hinkſton, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Hinkſton and the waters of Elkhorn; will meet at the houſe of Capt. Peter Moore, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Licking and Elkhorn, on the fourth Monday in January 1797, and from thence proceed to the place where the tree marked TE, as above, ſtood, and to the other ſpecial places called for by the ſaid entry, and take depoſitions concerning the ſame, and do ſuch other and further thing or things as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeable to the act entitled "an act to aſcertain the boundaries of land and for other purpoſes."

JOHN FOWLER, Aſſignee of Richard Maſterſon.

Lexington Dec 29, 1796

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern—

That on Wedneſday, the 25th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, I ſhall attend myſelf, or by attorney, with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, at the improvement called for by James Elliott's ſettlement on the ſouth ſide of Kentucky river, on a run that falls into ſaid river, next above the mouth of Cedar creek; there to take the depoſitions of witneſſes to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting the calls of ſaid entry, and do all ſuch other acts as are authoriſed by law, on the premiſes.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Exor. of the laſt will and teſtament of James Elliott deceaſed.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Wilſon's creek, in Nelſon county, a ſorrel mare about thirteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus W, ſuppoſed to be about eleven years old, has a ſmall blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, appraiſed to 8l.

[poſt] CHARLES KENNEDY

NOTICE.

THAT a good fuller that can come well recommended is wanting at my fulling mill, where he will meet with generous wages by me on Hancock creek, Bourbon county.

DANIEL HARRISON.

December 21. ‖3w

NEW ROAD.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he has marked or blazed a New Road, from his houſe near the mouth of Bullikin creek, on the North Weſt ſide of the Ohio river, to Deerfield, on the Little Miami; there is likewiſe another road, cut from oppoſite ſaid road, (on the Kentucky ſide) to Waſhington.

Travellers will find it materially to their advantage to travel this route, as the road is very level and the diſtance only thirty-five miles.

JOHN GASKINS.

November 28, 1796.

N. B An excellent flat or ferry-boat, in good order.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE FOR MAN AND HORSE,

On Main ſtreet, next door to Doctor Downing's,

By WILLIAM ALLEN.

LOST

BETWEEN between Thomas's tavern, at Waſhington, and Mr. Clarke's mill, on the 23d December, A GOLD PLAIN FRENCH WATCH, old faſhion dial, gold needle, with a ſteel chain, broke, and mended with thread. Any perſon who may have found it, is deſired to leave it at Maj. Lewis Moore's Limeſtone, Thomas's tavern, Waſhington, or Henry Marſhall, Lexington—a generous reward will be given if required. Watchmakers or Jewellers to whom it may be offered, will pleaſe to give intelligence of it as above. ‡3t.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

FULLER,

INFORMS the public, that he intends to take in cloth for his fulling mill at Mr. M'Cullough's ſtore in Lexington, the firſt day of every Fayette court; and will deliver the ſame there when fulled.

§4t December 26, 1796.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on Muddy creek, in Madiſon county, a cheſtnut ſorrel Mare, three years old, about fourteen hands and an inch high, no mark nor brand perceivable, naturai pacer, appraiſed to 13l 10s.

EDWARD EVANS.

Sept. 2, 1796. o

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE juſt imported and now opening at their STORE in LEXINGTON, oppoite the Court Houſe, a large and handſome aſſortment of well choſen MERCHANDIZE, ſuited to the preſent ſeaſon; which theywill ſell on very moderate terms for *CASH* and *HIDES*.

May 27, 1796.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

Firſt qualitied Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and ſix miles from Frankfort: the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, ſeveral very good cabbins, a good ſpring and a valuable mill ſeat, likewiſe abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the diſtrict—a good title will be given by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796. ‡

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, *the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford,* (to wit.)

8000 Acres on the waters

of Slate and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Alſo

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Maſon county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre ſurvey. And

500 acres, Nelſon county, on Aſher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be ſold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently ſituated in the Cumberland country. The purchaſer will apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent

Auguſt 3, 1796. For ſaid Bedford.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subſcribers purpoſe ſelling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodſtock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and ſeven from the Kentucky river, in the center of which is a never failing ſpring.

An undivided moiety of two thouſand acres, firſt rate, ſituate on the waters of Bullikin creek, within ſix miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louiſville to Shelbyville runs through it.

Five hundred acres, ſituated on the Hanging fork, within ſix miles of the late governor's; one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleared; on it is a peach orchard of ſix hundred trees, that has made four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of a ſufficiency of fruit to make five hundred this ſeaſon; with an apple orchard of four hundred thouſand bearing trees, and a choice collection of cherry trees; together with ſeventy-five thouſand well burnt brick, and a good frame for a houſe. The above farm rents this year for two hundred dollars.

We will ſell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and ſufficient title.

tf ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thos Shores dec. by bonds given to the executrix at the ſale of the moveable eſtate.—That the bonds are in my poſſeſſion & I am empowered to ſettle the accounts—It will be neceſſary to pay particular attention to this publication as I am directed to put the bonds into a lawyers hands to collect in February next.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

January 1ſt, 1797. *3w

The Life of Dr. Franklin for ſale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTICE,

THAT we the Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the Legiſlature to let and ſuperintend the building of a dwelling & other houſes for the accomodation of the Governor, in the town of Frankfort, will meet at the houſe of captain Daniel Weiſiger, in ſaid town, on the firſt day of February next, where the plan may be ſeen; & on the next day propoſals will be received from perſons who may wiſh to undertake. The dwelling houſe and kitchen to be of brick—it will be a conſiderable job, and ſuitable payments made: we hope therefore, that men of induſtry will be induced to undertake both the brick-layer's and carpenter's part of the building.

DANIEL WEISIGER.
BENNETT PEMBERTON.
WILLIAM TRIGG.

January 1, 1797. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE juſt received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they will ſell low for Caſh, Hemp, Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tar; all which they will give the higheſt price for, at their Store in Lexington, Cynthiana, E. Winters's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware Houſe on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the Cincinnati Society, are deſired to meet at Lexington, on the firſt Monday in March enſuing, at the Houſe of Robert Megowan, in order to form a Society in this State, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will enable them to draw from the different States, their reſpective amounts, to ſupport the wanting part of the Society in this State.

3w Lexinton, December 29, 1796.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

OUT of the ſtable of George Adams, in Lexington, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this month, December, 1796, a bay Mare, about ſix years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, ſwitch tail, her mane hangs to the right ſide, and there is a remarkable curl in the hair of the left ſide of her neck, a ſmall ſtar hardly perceivable, being up under the hair which hangs from between her ears—when cloſe examined there appears a great number of white hairs about her ſides where the girth goes round, which makes that part aſſume the appearance of a red roan, the hair has been rubbed off under where the ſurſingle buckles, her legs are black, her hoofs are remarkably round, rough ſhod, trots very lively, is high ſpirited, and ſomewhat head ſtrong, finely formed, is ſaid to be forward with colt, and has formerly had one, in Fayette county, but ſhe was ſaid to have have been raiſed in Woodford; I exchanged for her in Frankfort the Monday after the Lexington races, with a genteel looking man, who appeared to be about 25 years of age, fair hair, not tied; had ſome buſineſs on that day at the treaſury; ſaid he lived within ſeven or eight miles of Lexington, (and I think towards Bourbon,) his name I have forgot; I gave him in exchange for ſaid mare, a ſtout bay horſe, 6 years old, 15 hands high, and 50 dollars caſh, which horſe he preſently exchanged for another mare.

Whoever delivers the above mare to GEORGE ADAMS in Lexington, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

ALEXANDER NELSON.

December 3, 1796. tf

For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for maj. John Moſby, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Moſby, heir at law of ſaid John Moſby; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thouſand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north eaſt ſide, about four miles below the ſouth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking in ten ſurveys.—It is unneceſſary to deſcribe the land, as the purchaſer will be diſpoſed to make the neceſſary enquiries previous to his making any propoſals.—The title is ſuppoſed by thoſe who have careſully examined it to be unqueſtionable.—Upon paying part of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact For Littleberry Moſby, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will alſo diſpoſe of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by ſaid Moſby.

A few copies of the Laws of the United States may be had at this office.

Winchester's Dialogues for ſale at this office.

ON A SEGAR.

A Leaf, Virginia's growth, behold,
Wrapt up in circumgyric fold,
But pervious to the wind;
Put one end in a tube complete,
Touch t'other with a flaming sheet,
Then draw the smoke resin'd.

I love to sit, or loll at ease,
And thus inhale the balmy breeze,
Which thirst and taste now prizes:
The pure quintescence only feeling,
Sending t'other to the sealing,
Thick curling as it rises.

Cold water's from my stomach buoy'd,
And soon I want the place supply'd,
And call for punch or wine:
These aid my eloquence or quill,
And let examine it who who will,
Tobacco makes them shine.

ANECDOTE.

The reverend Mr. Enfield, editor of the English Preacher, and many other valuable productions, preached from the following text, the first Sunday after he was married:—"Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me." Job xix. 21.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of well cleared LAND, divided into four feparate tenements.—There are on each of these places, cabbins, a good spring, and the fences in repair.

Alfo, Negroes to hire (five men and four women) for fix or twelve months.

A few tenants will meet with good encouragement to clear lands for a term of years, on the tract I now live on, seven miles from Lexington and fix from Georgetown.—For terms, enquire of the fubfcriber. 3t

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 30, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacturing of CORDAGE upon a more extenfive fcale, will employ a number of Journeymen—and to a Foreman who well underftands the making of every fpecies of Tarred Rope or Rigging for fhips, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given, in Cafh and Merchandife, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.

Dec. 8, 1796 THOMAS HART.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious Houfe, on Main ftreet, formerly occupied by Meff. *Irwin & Bryfon*, and at prefent by Meffrs. *Samuel Price & Co.*—Its advantageous fituation for public buſineſs is ſo well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the fubfcribers, who are authorifed to fell and convey the fame.

THOMAS IRWIN,
JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt John May deceaſed, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requeſted to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to ſaid John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for land purchaſed from him, or for locating lands in the ſtate of Kentucky, are requeſted to make payment, and to perform their ſpecific contracts immediately. The ſaid deceaſed has by his laſt will and teſtament, ſubjected his lands to the payment of his debts, and the ſubſcriber will make it the firſt object of his adminiſtration to provide for the ſame, with as much diſpatch as the nature and circumſtances of the eſtate will admit of. And whereas the ſaid John May met with a premature death, by the hands of the Indians on his paſſage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information periſhed with him, 'tis probable the ſubſcriber may need the information of others in ſome matters relative to the negotiation of the deceaſed, in the weſtern country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceaſed, may think proper to make.

I have appointed mr. Thomas Carneal my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that ſtate, alluded to above. As the want of a legal repreſentative ſince the death of mr. May, has obſtructed all operations relative to his tranſactions and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intreat that all perſons concerned may bring forward their buſineſs immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Adminiſtrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforeſaid buſineſs (poſtage paid) ſhall be duly attended to by

THO: CARNEAL.

FOR SALE

ONE thouſand acres of the late General Stephen's military ſurvey of LANDS on Hickmen, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawſon now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of ſaid town who are empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, *Madiſon Court Houſe,*

A HOUSE and LOT, the moſt convenient of any in ſaid Town for a Public Houſe, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford. SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

8 NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subſcribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to SEITZ & LAUMAN.

*** A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MERCHANDISE. Apply as above.

Lexington, November 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his mill, five miles from Lexington, on Tate's creek road, all thoſe that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in beſt manner and at the loweſt rates. He takes in cloth in Lexington, on the firſt day of every Fayette court, at the houſe formerly occupied by mr. John M'Nair; and returns the ſame there when done.

16tf LAZARUS ROGERS.

THE ſubſcriber has four thouſand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-weſt of the Ohio, obtained for his own ſervices, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river oppoſite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, ſaid to be valuable; one thouſand of which I will ſell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reaſonable credit given for. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may know the terms on application to the ſubſcriber, who reſides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 1, 1796.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of laſt month, a dark bay Horſe, riſing 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them; he is on one of his fore legs from his ancle down very gray, a lump on his back, about the ſize of a hen egg, occaſioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, riſes rather low behind; paces ſome, riſes well before, tho' carries his head low; I am told there was a man paſſed through Shelbyville the next morning after the horſe was miſſing, on ſuch a horſe, and from the circumſtance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in Waſhington county, or ſecure him ſo that I get him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and doubly ſo for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 5, 1796.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to decline the mercantile buſineſs for ſome time, will diſpoſe of a Handſome and General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE by WHOLESALE,

On a very moderate profit. The goods were purchaſed on as advantageous terms as any ever imported to this ſtate, and are well adapted to the winter and ſpring ſeaſons. A credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Beef-Cattle, fat Hogs, or ſuperfine Flour, will be received in payment at the higheſt current price when delivered. He wiſhes to purchaſe a quantity of corn, rye, barley, hemp, and tow linen. Either of the above articles will be received in diſcharge of book accounts.

JAMES MORRISON;

Who has on hand a quantity of caſtings, powder, and ſalt petre.

Lexington, December 5.

N. B. Wanted to purchaſe, continental bounty warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Thoſe perſons who were on the continental eſtabliſhment, and ſerved during the war with Britain, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

tf J. M.

THE partnerſhip of M'Conn & Caſtleman is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—All perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

A STORE will be continued by the ſubſcriber, in the houſe lately occupied by M'Conn and Caſtleman, where he means to ſell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, Auguſt 12, 1796

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR 1797,
May be had at this Office, by the groſs, dozen, or ſingle,

200 acres of Land

FOR ſale, as good as in the ſtate, on the main road leading from LEXINGTON to major KENNY'S mill, ſix miles from LEXINGTON and ſix miles from GEORGETOWN: 90 acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 8 acres of as good meadow as in the ſtate. The title indiſputable.—For terms apply to mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to makeſale by me,

ROBERT BENHAM.

THIS is to inform the public, that Fulling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the ſubſcriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Woolen, Cotton or Linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN M'MILLIN.

N. B. He takes in cloth at capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the firſt Tueſday in every month; alſo in Lexington at C. & H. Curtner's the ſecond Tueſday in every month.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, ſituate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinſon's and Thomas Harbinſon's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdſtown—near ſixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are ſet with timothy graſs, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with neceſſary buildings, and an excellent ſpring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing eſq. living near the premiſes.

16tf WM. M'BRAYER S.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raiſing the ſum of *Ten Thouſand Dollars*, for the purpoſe of erecting a DUCK and LINEN MANUFACTORY in Georgetown. In three Claſſes—4000 Dollars by the firſt, and 3000 the two laſt.

CLASS THE FIRST.

	Prize of		Dol. is	
1	Prize of	2000	Dol. is	000 Dol.
1		1000		1000
3		400		1200
1		300		300
6		200		1200
10		100		1000
20		50		1000
42		20		4800
800		12		9600
695		6		4170
	of 200 dollars each being 1 for the firſt and 1 for the laſt drawn ticket,			400
				6670

1779 Prizes.
3555 Blanks.

5334 Tickets, at 5 Dollars each is 26670
Subject to a diſcount of Fifteen per Centum.

AS every encouragement ought to be given to manufactories in this ſtate, this in particular claims the attention of the public. The many advantages which will ariſe from manufacturing Duck, muſt be ſo forcibly ſtriking to every man of reflection; that the managers think it unneceſſary to enlarge on the ſubject; and the liberal principle upon which the ſcheme is founded (not two blanks to a prize) will, excluſive of that encouragement, juſtify the ſpeculative adventurer upon principles of gain. The managers therefore flatter themſelves that they will meet with ſuch encouragement in the ſales of the tickets as will in a ſhort time juſtify their appointing and giving public notice when the drawing of the lottery will commence.

Tickets may be had by applying in Lexington to meſſ. John Bradford and Alexander M'Gregor, in Frankfort to mr. George Madiſon, in Verſailles to Doctor Preſton, or to

J. GRANT,
W. HENRY,
J. HAWKINS. } *Managers.*

*** Any perſon purchaſing 20 tickets ſhall have credit until the Lottery is drawn.

For Sale,

Three Hundred Acres of Firſt Rate

LAND,

LYING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling houſe and barn.—I will either ſell ſaid land, or exchange it for land lying on the North Weſt ſide of the Ohio, on the waters of Scioto, Ohio, or Bruſh creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premiſes.

13m HUGH EVANS.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY CASH,

A VALUABLE young Negro Woman, about ſeventeen years of age, well acquainted with houſe buſineſs. Alſo a Boy of good quality, about twelve years of age—both likely and under good character. For terms apply to WILLIAM ROSS.

Lexington, December 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT whereon I now live, on Limeſtone ſtreet, in the town of Lexington: the lot is forty feet front and ſixty-ſix feet back: the houſe is twenty-four feet front and twenty-ſix feet back, built of ſquare logs, one ſtory high. Alſo, a ſhed fifteen feet wide and twenty-ſix feet back, with two good fire places in it. Part cash, and part Store goods, or other property, will be taken in payment. For terms, apply to

tf WILLIAM ROSS.

WANTED to HIRE,

A GOOD DISTILLER:

ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the buſineſs, his honeſty and induſtry, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & Co. at their ſtore in Lexington, or THO. HART, JUN. at his plantation.

The higheſt price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at either place. tf

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Caſh for Hides at my Tan-Yard, nearly oppoſite Col. Patterſon's, on Water ſtreet in Lexington—where I will alſo take hides to tan on the ſhares.

SEPTEMBER 1. JACOB KISER.

REID & Mc. ILVAIN,

SADDLERS,

RETURN their moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have favored them with their cuſtom, and hope for a continuance of the ſame.—They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they ſtill continue to carry on their buſineſs in all its branches, at their old ſhop in Lexington, oppoſite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Verſailles next door to Mr. Nutt's tavern—Gentlemen may be ſupplied with any article in the Saddling line, at either of the above places, on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnerſhip of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requeſted to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. SEITZ, who only can give diſcharges.

One months indulgence will be given.

ISRAEL HUNT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs in all its various branches, on Croſs ſtreet, 4 doors from Main ſtreet. He flatters himſelf from his experience and attention, to far excel any in this place. He has furniſhed himſelf with a few excellent workmen, together with ſome of the beſt materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Six Hundred Thouſand Acres of Valuable LAND.

SITUATED in the counties of *Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Maſon, Madiſon, Lincoln, Hardin* and *Greene*. The taxes ſhall be paid, and other incumbrances diſcharged at the time, and in the manner preſcribed by law.

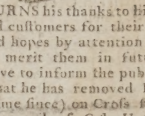
The ſubſcriber, who will hereafter reſide in this town, is authoriſed to diſpoſe of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practiſe law in the adjacent courts, perſons deſiring to purchaſe the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of thoſe places.

Charles W. Bird.

Lexington, July 8, 1796. 12mf

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,



RETURNS his thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favors, and hopes by attention to buſineſs to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop, (ſome time ſince) on Croſs ſtreet, at the lower end of Col. Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above buſineſs in all its branches. He has received from the ſettlement, an aſſortment of the beſt leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have ſilk, ſtuff, or leather ſhoes, as neat as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or ſix Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

tf Lexington, October 1.

LAND For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS ſeveral tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for ſale, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th Auguſt, 1796. tf

A. & J. W. HUNT,

WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the preſent year's growth, at their ſtores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.